## The Catholic Record Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Richmone street, London, Ontario. Price of Subscription—32 00 per annum.

REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVE . Author of . Mistakes of Modern Infidels." Publisher and Proprietor, Thomas Coffey Rates of Advertising—Tencents per line each marrion, agate measurement.

LONDON, SYTURDAY, JAN. 19, 1907.

QUEEN BECOMES A CHILD OF MARY.

The young Queen of Spain has be-ome a Child of Mary. El Universo, Maryid, says: "Last Friday her come a Child of Mary. El Universo, of Madrid, says: "Last Friday her Majesty Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Duquesa de San Carlos, visited the convent school of the Sacred Heart for the purpose of being enrolled in the Congregation of the Chi'dren of Mary. The august visitor was re-ceived by the Bishop of Sion and the Superior of the convent, with many ecclesiastics and persons of distinc-tion. The correction was performed tion. The ceremony was performed with great solemnity in the beautiful shapel of the convent, which was filled by the young ladies of the school many, of whom wore their medals of Children of Mary. Hymns were sung in Spanish and English, and many tasteful gifts were presented to the Flower of the North ' as the Spanish people call their new queen. Her majesty accepted them with pleasure, and left wearing her medal conspicuosly on her breast, Her piety has much impressed her new and has been a crushing and eloquent rebuke to those who desire to win distinction for themselves by persecuting the religious orders.'

The convent of the Sacred Heart above referred to is a branch of the order which has houses in almost every part of the Christian world. Its Academies in Canada are at London, Montreal, Sault an Recollect and Halifax. Its system of education is recognized as of inestimable value in every community in which a house exists, for, not only are the secular branches at tended to with scrupulous care, but young lady graduates leave the institations possessed of all those charms of deportment which fit them to take their place with honor in the very highest and noblest circles of society.

ANGLICAN BISHOPS PROTEST.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Bristol and some other Bishops of the Church of England, have protested against the new hymnal which has been issued under the authority of the English Church for use in its public worship. The objection raised against it is that it lauds too highly the Blessed Virgin Mary and is thus in disagreement with the faith of that Church as held ever since the days of Queen Elizabeth.

It appears that this condemnation is rather tardy, as it should have come before the publication of the book which the Church itself has authorized, and it is further worthy of note that the authorized standards of faith, viz., the Articles of Religion and the Homi lies, approved in Article 35 of the Church of England, have not a word to say against paying due honor to the Blessed Virgin. This is incomprehen sible if we are to believe that it was the intention of the founders of the Church to condemn the honor paid by Catholics to the Mother of God. The fact is, indeed, an endorsation of that honor, for these standards are careful to treat diffusely of all matters their authors deemed worthy of condempation in the Catholic Church.

It was necessary, when the mod ern Church of England was established, to give some kind of excase for setting up a new religion for the people of England, and for this reason we find in the "Book of Common Prayer" a long dissertation on the reasons for adopting a new litargy with new ceremonies, most of the time-honored ceremonies of the Catholie Church being abolished. The peril of idolatry is also expatiated upon in three long bomilies, covering eightyone pages, in a book of five hundred and sixteen pages; but there is not one page devoted to defining how far the honored or dishonored to meet the views of the sapient monarchs Queen Elizabeth and her Church makers who issued the Book of Homilies. Could any fact be more suggestive that the practice of Catholics in honoring the Blessed Virgin was worthy of imitation by those of the new creed? It would seem, therefore, that the protesting Bishops are they who are really departing from their standards of faith to pander to the clamor of a faction in the Church.

It is true that recent Pan-Anglican Councils have condemned " Mariolatry," which means divine worship offered to Mary. But this is evidently an afterthought aimed against the Cathelie Church. Besides, it must be re membered, that it was explicitly declared from the beginning that the Pan-Anglican Councils were not endowed with any authority to make dogmatical decrees. This was even evident from their nature, for they have been composed of the Bishops of

several independent Churches which have no control over each other, and could not bind each other in any re spect, viz., the Churches of England, the Episcopal Churches of Ireland and Scotland, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, and the British Colonial Churches.

Morever, it is admitted, even by the most earnest advocates of Church authority in these churches, that, taken altogether, these English - speaking Churches constitute only a branch of the Universal Church. Catholics and Greeks, or Oriental schismatics, do not at all recognize this branch theory. But, admitting it for the nonce, a branch or half a dozen or more branches do not constitute the tree, so that the dogmatic pronouncements of such a Council are of no authority on dogma in the universal Church of Christ.

But it would be useless to argue this view of the question further, as the Pan-Anglican decree has really no target at which it is aimed. It is well known to the world now that the Catholic Church never did, and does not, offer divine worship to the Mother of God, which would be Mariolatry. The Blessed Virgin is honored as the greatest among God's saints, in accordance with the words of St. Paul: (Rom. ii. 10): "But glory and honor and peace to every one that worketh good." Hence the Blessed Virgin is honored, as God Himself honored her by the mouth of the Archangel Gabriel. who was sent by God to address her thus: " Hail full of grace, the Lord is with thee : Blessed art thou among women . . . Fear not, Mary, for thou hast found grace with God.' (St. Luke ii, 28, 30.)

The Blessed Virgin Mary herself, moved by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, also declared that "From henceforth all generations shall call me blessed, because He that is mighty hath done great things to me, and Holy is His name." (v. v. 48, 49)

We cannot suppose that the passage in the hymnal, objected to by the Archbishop and his colleagues, are any stronger in praise of Mary than are these passages of Holy Scripture, and in making objection to them these pre lates practically object against Holy Writ itself.

## PATRIOTIC CLERGY.

A despatch from Rome states that a representative of the Journal of Italy (Giornale d'Italia) had an interview with M. Briand, the French Minister of Education, who is now notorious for his blasphemy against the Divine Redeemer. M. Briand professes great sympathy with the French clergy as patriotic men who are subjected to very hard trials brought upon them by the turbulent Pope, and declares that there is much discontent among them on this account. He adds, that the Vatican is much mistaken if it imagines that the tolerance shown by the French government arises from weakness. The application of the new law, he says, is working satisfactorily with-Government, or rebellion from the Cath- people. olica.

It is a new discovery on M. Briand's part that the French priests are patriots! It was the very positive state- the disestablishment and disendowment ment, but a very short time ago, that of the Established Church, and by the the clergy were plotting for the overthrow of the Republic, and it was the excuse for the forced closing of all the Catholic schools in France, that being under control of the clergy they were a centre for the rearing of a population hostile to the Government, and it was M. Briand himself who told the new teachers at Amiens a few weeks ago that they were model teachers for the nation : and why? Because they are faithful to the Government, it being implied that the religious orders were sowers of the bad seed of monarch

ism and anti-Republicanism. The teachers who are now employed in bringing up the rising generation are directly under the iron hand of M. Briand, and it is no wonder that they Blessed Mary Mother of God should be are men and women according to his own heart. But we know what kind of a generation they will raise-a generation of red Republicans and Anarchists who will not only hate religion and monarchy, but they will hate all rule and restraint -and within a few years that once model and really religious country will be a sink of corruption, without God, without morality, that is to say, if the present Government be allowed to have its way. But it is fast coming to the end of its tether, and we cannot believe that the present conditions can last long.

As to M. Briand's new statement to the effect that the Pope is responsible for the present situation, it is unnecessary to refute this falsehood again, as it has been refuted so often. In the whole course of the controversy on the subject of the separation of Church and State, the French Government has endeavored to fortify itself behind entrenchments of lies-

Lies in front of them, Lies on each side of them Lies all around them.

It was a lie in the very beginning that the Concordat authorized the Government to nominate Bishops without the Pope, and since that lie was uttered, it has been impossible to keep track of the multitude of lies with which the Government has endeavored to put itself in the right in the minds of the people of France.

Pope Pius X, has throughout this whole controversy preserved a benign vet most dignified demeanor. When accused of being an enemy of France. and the puppet of the Triple Alliance, he calmly called upon his maligners to show one word or deed of his which could be interpreted as an act of hostility to France. Such word or deed could not be brought forward, and his maligners hid themselves behind the rampart of silence, because they were unable to accept the challenge.

Indeed, the French clergy are what M. Briand now calls them, patriotic men. But we can penetrate his motive for thus calling them. He hopes to get some of them to avoid persecution by following his dictation that he may establish a schism in France to the great injury of religion-but in this it is not to be expected that he will succeed. They are faithful to their country, M. Briand now says. They would not be so if they were traitors to their God and faith.

TO THE ABYSS OF INFIDELITY. Bishop Dumoulin, in a sermon preached recently in St. James (Anglican) Cathedral, Toronto, referring to the state of religion in both England and France, said :

"It is not in heathen lands that w have most to fear for the progress of the Gospel of Christ, but in lands that have been Christian, where there is a danger of apostacy.'

Continuing his discourse he referred to the present day tendency to infidelity in both these countries, and especially of the conditions existing in France which country appears to be on the high road to the total repudiation of God.

The Bishop's remarks are fully justified by the tendercy of legislation in France, especially during the last quarter of a century, the beginning of which was characterized by the establishment of godless education, a step which was followed by the violent sup pression of all schools in which the doc trines of Christianity were taught The way was thus prepared for the present condition of affairs, when the government feels that it may safely go further, and openly proclaims its inten tion to drive our Saviour out of the land, as it has already driven Him from the hospitals, asylums and schools. By this astuteness a generation of infidels has been reared, and the country is ready, apparently, for the last extreme But we still have confidence that the devotedness of the clergy will work to re establish faith, and that the trials which religion is now undergoing will purify the atmosphere and bring back that reverence for religion which was out persecution on the part of the formerly a characteristic of the French

The Bishop next spoke of the symp toms of the same tendency which ar found in England in the movement for recent attacks made upon the Church schools where religious instruction was given, as contained in the English Education Bill which was recently brought up in the British Parliament by the Government, but was defeated owing to the adverse action of the House of Lords.

Concerning this bill it is to be re marked that it was favored by the non-Conformists. We cannot suppose that it was the actual intention of this body to favor infidelity by championing the bill, yet this would be the inevitable result of passing it in its original form aimed as it was for the abolition of religious teaching in the schools. This must be said, however, in favor of the Government, that when this danger was pointed out, the bill was very much modified, it being discovered that Anglicans and Catholics were alike indignant at the threatened confiscation of their schools, and in its modified form it was still objectionable in many respects, Nevertheless, concession were made which rendered it less radi cal and less objectionable than at first But so numerous were the changes made in it by the House of Lords, that no compromise could be made between the two Houses of Parliament, and the bill was finally dropped. It remains to be seen whether it will be introduced anew during the next session of Parlia

ment. To our mind, the defection of many of the Anglican and other Protestant clergy from a belief in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity is a much more decisive symptom of a departure towards infidelity in England than those mentioned by Bishop Dan culin. We have had recently many evidences of this, and among them was the signing of an appeal by a large number of

prominent Anglican divines advising the clergy of that church not to base their faith in Christianity on the historical accuracy of the New Testament. The unconcealed purpose of this document was to throw a doubt upon the New Testament so far as it is historical, and especially on the miracles reated therein.

That this sort of denial or doubt of the historical truth of the New Testament saps the foundation of Christian ity is evident from what St. Paul says of Christ's resurrection from the dead, which is one of the truths most earnestly assailed by the doubters. But the inspired Apostle says:

" For to this end Christ died and rose again; that He might be Lord both of the dead and the living." (Rom. xiv. 9) and.

" But if there be no resurrection of "But if there be no resurrection of the dead, then Christ is not risen again. And if Christ be not risen again, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain." (I Cor. xv.

13 15 )
Also of the general resurrection of nankind the Apostle says :

" Now if Christ be preached that He arose again from the dead, how do ome of you say that there is no resur-

THE CHURCH CRISIS IN FRANCE.

We have received several communic. ations on the Church difficulty in France, from societies and individuals, who are honestly indignant at the outrageous action of the French Government, and who propose drastic means of bringing the infidel rulers to a sense of duty and right. However, our duty is to keep our readers posted as to the real facts of the persecution, and to show how wisely and patiently the Holy Father has acted, and how the Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val, has met the violent actions of the Infidel Government. Hence we publish the protest which the latter has sent to the diplomatic representatives of the Holy See after the expulsion of Mgr. Montagnini by order of French Government; and also the main points of the New Bill in France, which is as bad as the old.

In the account of the eviction of the venerable Sulpician Fathers and their students, we are told that the English and American students claimed the protection of their respective Governments, but we regret that no attention was given to the matter. Under these circumstances our friends will see how impossible it is to make room for all the correspondence and resolutions and clippings sent to us on this im portant question.

The following is a copy of the pro test, which is taken from the Osserva-

tore Romano of December 22nd: " The Cardinal Secretary of State has sent to all the Diplomatic Representatives of the Holy See, in order that they may communicate the same to the governments to which they are accredited, a protest against the peraccredited, a protest against the per-quisition carried out by order of the French Government in the Palace of the Pontifical Representation at Paris, against the taking away of various numents and the violent expulsion of Mgr. Montagnini.

"The protest emphasises the out rageous character of these acts, without parallel in our own time among civilized pations, which are accus tomed, even when diplomatic relations bet ween them have ceased, to respect the residences and more especially the archives of foreign representatives. The removal of the catalogue of the acts o the nunciature of Mgr. Clari and Mgr. Lorenzelli, and of a cipher, by means of which the French Government, with the copies preserved in the telegraph offices, will be enabled to take a cognisance of all the telegraphic correspondence in cipher between the Holy Se and Mgr. Lorenzelli, is a most serious ice not only to the Holy See but to all civil powers, to whose deepest in terest it is that diplomatic secrets

should be respected.

"The Holy See also protests the violation on violation on the part of the French Government of an indisputable right of the Supreme Pontiff, a right inherent to his office as Supreme Head of the Church-that of corresponding either d rectly or by means of special person with the Catholics of the whole world be they Bishops or simple taithful, in all things relating to the spiritual

welfare of Catholics. "The Cardinal Secretary of State then declares destitute of all founds ion the pretext alleged by the French Government for its action ; for Mgr. Montagnini made no communication the three cures prosecuted for violating

the law of 1905. "The representatives of the Holy See have furthermore received a circular setting forth the motives of the policy hitherto followed by the Holy See with regard to the French Govern ment in what concerns the application of the law of 1905.

"The motives are so serious and so evident as to leave no ground for an accusation against the Holy See of intransigence or unjust hostility to the French Government in condemning the associations cultuelles. For in these no account was taken of the essential rights of the Church, springing from its very constitution, such as those appertaining to the ecclesiastical hier srchy established by its Divine Four der, as the basis of the organization of the Church itself. For not only on the associations in question were conferred rights belonging exclusively to the ecclesiastical authority in the exercise of public worship, in the possession and administration of ecclesiastical property, but the associations them

selves were removed from and made independent of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, and subjected instead to the jurisdiction of the lay authority. It is clear that the Supreme Pontiff could not, without failing in the duties in not, without isling in the duties in herent to his office as Head of the Church and violating the fundamental dogmatic principles of the Church, approve of the formation of these associations.

"The same may be said of the Circular of the Minister M Briand detection."

cular of the Minister, M. Briand, dated the 1st of the current December. For, part from all other considerations, the the unjust and intolerable imposed by this circular on the minis-ters of religion in the exercise of their ministry. To prove this, it will be enough to cite the following disposi-tion: 'The parish priest (in the church) shall be merely an occupier without juridical title. without power to perform any act of administration—still less shall he be competent to effect any disposition (di compire alcun atto di disposizione) "All this shows clearly that the Holy See has done only its strict duty in giving the instructions it has given to the French clergy. Were the Gov ernment, in a fairer spirit, to create for the Church in France a situation which at least did not injure its essential rights, the Holy See, while not admitting the principle of separation, could tolerate such a situation in order to avoid great evils, as it has done in other countries.'

LORD ABERDEEN'S INTERVIEW WITH POPE PIUS X.

The Holy Father had an interview on Jan. 3 with the Earl of Aberdeen, who is now Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. His Lordship was admitted to a private audience, and a long conversation was held between them, during which the Pope is reported as having said:

" There are no better Catholics than the Irish Catholics, whether in Ireland

It is evident that the Holy Father has kept himself well informed as to the history of Ireland's trials at home, and their conduct and career in all parts of the world to which they have migrated, during the sixty years while the country was being depopulated by the long continued emigration of the Irish people to England, the United States, Canada, Australia, and even South America. In all these countries they have kept the Catholic faith alive in their hearts, and practiced it openly so as to be an example of fidelity to God to all the nations in which they have settled. They are everywhere, good citizens and good Christians, and nowhere has this been more manifestly proved to be the case than in North America, where they have prospered beyond all expectation, and where even their political power is felt and respected. The race has indeed been blessed with temporal prosperity. and thus has the justice of God been fully vindicated even on earth. We know by faith that the wrongs which are perpetrated on earth will be reversed in the life hereafter, and God's justice will appear to all men. But the wrongs of Ireland are being redressed even on earth through the special intervention of Providence Ireland itself has become more pros perous of late years through the fidelity of the Irish people to their religion, which was the reason of their suffer ings of the past. But the descendants of the Irish people, who are now to be counted by millions, who have made their homes in foreign lands, are prosrous and happy and are enjoying that freedom in the exercise of their religious worship which was denied them at home for more than three centuries.

The blessing of God has followed the Irish race wherever it dwells, and the time is at hand when it will be in all probability as prosperous, happy, and contented at home as it is now abroad.

The Holy Father is evidently aware of all this, and has made known to Lord Aberdeen his opinion of the Irish people, ounded upon his knowledge of their virtues and piety.

Lord Aberdeen has entered upon the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland under favorable auspices. Himself and his estimable lady are well beloved by the Irish people, and, we doubt not, he will administer the duties of his high office as Lord Lieutenant with wisdom and benevolence, such as will make him dearer than ever to the people among whom he has taken up his residence once more.

THE DIGNITY OF M. BRIAND.

M. Briand's speeches on the position taken by the Pope in reference to the persecution waged by the French Government upon the Church and the whole Catholic body, would be amusing if they were not criminal and calum nions.

During the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on December 28th, this strange specimen of a Minister of Education and Public Worship, repeatedly assured the Deputies of the Government's determination not to sacrifice its dignity by abandoning the proposed reforms, which consist in the wholesale robbery of the Church of Christ, and of property consecrated to Almighty God. | ment of the world in reply will say

And this buffoonery was applauded by the self-seeking majority of the block, or that combination of opposite policies which maintains the Government. But what is more impudently false is M. Briand's statement that the " Vat-

ican evidently desires persecution!" On what ground is such a statement made? It is, indeed, but a climax to the long catalogue of impudent falsehoods made by members of the Atheistic Gov. ernment since the war upon the Church was begun.

It is well known to every one who has followed the history of the law of separation of Church and State, that the blame for every movement against religion made by the French Government has been thrown upon the Pope. Even if the Pope were as guilty as this combination of liars pretend, it would be no excuse for depriving Frenchmen of their property, for the churches are truly their property, as even the Constituent Assembly of France acknowledged more than one hundred years ago, when it was decided under the Consulship of Napoleon I. to restore religion which had been abolished by the Jacobin rulers of the nation.

It was agreed to by France and Pope Pius VII. that those who had purchased the property of the Church from the government should not be disturbed; but that as restitution in part for the properties confiscated the churches unsold should be restored, and kept in repair by the Government and small salaries paid by the Government to the clergy, amounting in all to a little more than 1 per cent. on the value of the sequestered property. But even this could not be properly called a restitution, for much larger salaries were paid to Protestant ministers and Jews who had no such claim on the nation as had the Catholic Church. And it is by the violent robbery of this pittance of salary, and the seizure of the property of all French Catholics. that M. Briand declares the Government will maintain its dignity? This is as farcical as the manner in which the Republic of 1793 maintained its dignity by the repudiation of its own paper money. Pius X. does not seek persecution for himself or his faithful followers, but he and they are ready to endure persecution for their divine Master's sake. Who

" Blessed are they that suffer perse cution for justice sake: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are ye when they shall revile you and perse cute you and speak all that is against you untruly for My sake. glad and rejoice, for your reward is very great in heaven." (St. Matthew v. 1012)

The dignity of the rulers of the French Republic is that of a Nero, a Decius, a Diocletian : that of Pope Pius X. is that of a St. Paul or a St. Sebastian, and it is this latter dignity which will prevail in the end.

## MEN OF MARK.

Few things give us as much pleasure as to note the advance in to positions of prominence our Irish Catholic fellowcountrymen. This pleasure is enhanced when we know them to be men of the sterling mould, broad minded, honest and patriotic, disdaining the patriotism that comes from the lips outwards. At the moment we have two men in our mind who have quite recently been given positions of honor, Mr. D'Arcy Scott, of Ottawa, who has been elected mayor of our capital city, and Mr. Chas. R. Devlin, who has been returned by a large majority to represent the French constituency of Nicolet in the House of Commons. Both are young men, but, nevertheless, their careers so far give us assurance that they will vet attain the top round of the ladder and take their places with the best and the noblest in the land. Men of such mould are nation builders, reflecting honor upon their country and giving cause for pride in the minds of the class from which they come.

THEY CALL IT CONFISCATION. What would we think of a band of outlaws, who, having been caught in the act of holding up and robbing train, were brought to trial and condemned to prison for a number of years, and being asked if they had any state ment to make before the sentence was pronounced, proclaimed that they were nnocent of robbery, that they merely ' confiscated " certain property found on the passengers. M. Briand, the French Minister of Education, is, from the view point of the moral law, in a position precisely similar to that occupied by the western bandits. Advices from Paris, dated the 8th of January, tell us that the infidel French Minister of Education had taken possession of the Bishops' mansions and the rectories and seminaries. It is further announced that these properties will in future be devoted to educational and museum purposes. While the members of the French Government, all and singular, may proclaim to the world " We Confiscate, " the Christian senti" You rob." He England, three and more, lik confiscation ' dertaken to e their relatives doings have con heading of " centuries go h history will b by that nam and highly ed takes the prop and robs a man But, then, what care for the reckoning, how when France argy, Briand an relegated to t scurity which THE PRE CONTINUI

ness, he now a self, not, we

but as a which is the

British Empir

to pledge Can

that the Brit

ald in the l

Again a

enough to ado ial self-govern as had been n Canadians had Home Rule in Chamberlain's would seem to Sir Wilfrid I. impaired whil turned to Cana a reception givereturn he dec ome to work his health wa thought that inevitable. B returned, and duties and re-tion. He is age, and, the more complete more respecte will remain f party is most rices as long erved in pe given no inti retire. On the and struggles. achievements. young man ag progress of Ca

ets in him a

tage that he

truition of the

sees for his na

Though Sir

dowed with m it is perhaps

rich, well-mod

captivate an

glish is rem

is argument

He does not

estly over his

his argument words to the i

This freedom

and multiplies

appeal. His

literature, and that if he had

he would have an historian. always happy ately in tou whether in ( every subject plays the gre s eloquence and justice. illustrated b wo years ag distinguished leader in th quently appoi and Lord Day tions in the I said the who being a stra however, thre which that in French mother tong u he designat foreigner. I word was so was withdraw was given a same a by wo correcting th gnore the in neisted that when he di warmth. Wi lustily for se recovered his Scotchman e himself stand

loss to expl